## NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

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Volume XXXII...... No. 298

ANUNEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-Italian PRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth street.-Tex GRAND BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Solon Suingle-Rip

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel,-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- Rir Van Winele. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and the street Tue Runt Day-Force and Figure

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - BLACK CROOK.

GREMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery .-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -- FARIO-THE LOVE

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-

ACADEMY OF MUNIC.—PUBLIC RESERVANTAL OF THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street,-Gyenastics, PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street. -

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- WHITE, COTTON SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO-RELLY & 'LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, -Songs,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -- Control Vocalism, Name of Minormals, Ac.

RIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway .-

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street. -Tux DODWORTH'S HALL .- ADVENTURES OF MES. BROWN. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-UNDER THE

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg -- Passen-

FINE ART GALLERIES, 845 Broadway, -- Exhibition of AMBRICAN INSTITUTE. - EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL IN-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, October 25, 1867.

THE NEWS. FUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, October 24

A telegram from Florence represents the national cause of Italy as "glorious," but the government old not reveal the grounds of hope. Gar baldi the elder traversed Italy to the province of Umbria. There his journey was interdicted by the King's officers, and nothing was heard of him afterwards. The French expeditionary force recently destined for Rome is held in camp at Toulon. The London Times stigmatizes Napoleon's conduct towards Italy as "cruel to Italy and perilous to the peace of Europe," besides being of only transient effect, as the Garibaldians will rue again. Paris telegrams represent the Ciaidini cabinet as incomplete, and Senor Ra azzi holding office pending its formation. Napoleon, it is said, has requested the great Powers to join France in a conference for the settlement of the Roman question.

The Emperor of Austria was at the Tulleries, the guest of Napoleon. The bullion in the Bank of England de-creased during the week. The Royal Bank of Livertrials at anones er are to proceed. Cork, Ireland, was disturbed by reports of an intended Feman outbreak. twenties were at 69 5-16 in London and 74 % in Frank.

The Liverpool cotton market was active and more 0 m. closing with midding unlands at 836d. Breadstuffs

entive and advanced. Provisions quiet. THE CITY

The Board of Health me, yesterday. The Committee on Law and Ordinances reported that the Board had the power to designate where booths for soldier messengers mould be located and of ordering their removal if

yesterday. Three witnesses, the captain and two of the grow of the propeller H no suckle, testified that the aderbilt whistied twice before the colli ion, and that their own boat whistled once. They heard no whistle A convention of the brewers and malt and hop dealers

of the State was held in this city vester lay, when officers only those candidates who are known to be in favor of the repeal of the Excise law be voted for by the mem bers and their friends and sympathizers in the coming election. Representatives from all the principal parts of the State were present.

The republicans of Brookivn held a ratification meet-

ing last evening, a which the State and county tickets were unanimously adopted. The announcement tha prominent stump speakers o' the party would be present and make addresses crowded the headquarters of the Union republican to its utmost capacity. They, however, did not put in an appearance.

A grand ratification meeting of the Brooklyn democracy was helt at the Athenaeum last evening. The audicace was extremely large, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. Speeches were made by Governor Sey-mour, Henry C. Murphy and other gentlemen.

The Conservative Republican County Convention met last evening, but refused to put in nomination soy Sudge Fullerton, of the Supreme Court, yesterday

ordered the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company to produce for the inspection of the Northern Railroad Company of New York all books, papers, &c., belonging to the la ter, in possession of the former.

The Inman time steamship City of London, Captain Brooks, will leave pier 45 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Qiccustown and Liverpool. The mails Great Britain and Ireland will close at the Post Office at half-past ten in the morning.

The Anchor line steamship United Kingdom, Captain

Donaidson, with sail from pier 20 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers and malls.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship

Slorussia, Captain Franzen, will leave Hoboken at at the Post Office at baif past ten in the morning. The steamship Fulton, Captain Townsend, of the

to-morrow for Havre via Falmouth, England. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at half-pas t ten in the morning.

The steamship Gulf Stream, Captain Bates, of C. H.

Mallory & Co.'s Texas line, will leave pier 20 East river, at three o'clock in the afternoon to morrow (Saturday) for Galveston, Texas.
The Cromwell line steamship General Meade, Captain

Henry, will sail from pier No. 9 North river, to-morrow (Saturday), at three o'cook in the afternoon for New Drieans direct

The Empire line sidewheel steamship San Jacinto Captain Atkins, will sail from pier 13 North river at placed Secretary of War, may be counting many ticket for Inres o'clock P. M. to-merrow (Saturday) for Savanneh. without his host. We cannot imagine that Mr. sounty office.

connecting at that city with steamer for the Florida

The popular steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, having been thoroughly resitted for the winter service, will leave pier 14 East river at three

o'clock P. to-morrow (saurday) for Charleston.

The for market was unsettled yesterday. Governmen "Surities were firm. Gold closed 143 a 143%.

That was an active demand yesterday for all kinds of bradstuffs, prices of which were generally ligher. The lisiness in provisions, petroleum, naval stores, grood jes, &c., however, was unusually light, but previous prices were generally maintained. Coffee was quiet, but firm. Cotton was active and Mc. higher. On 'Change flour was irregular, while wheat and corn were much higher and active. Oats were dull and irregular. Fork was a trifle firmer, though quies, while beef was dull and nominal, and lard dull and lower. Freights were quite active, but generally easier. Whiskey was unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatch from Medicine Lodge Creek states that a treaty had been concluded with the Klowas and Comanches by which those tribes agreed to go upon a reservation, in consideration of receiving \$2,500 an nually and clothing and provisions. It was thought a similar treaty would soon be perfected with all the Southern Indiana. Official despatches received at Washington state that there is very little doubt of a genera

Vera Cruz advices are received to the 14th instant, It was Santa Ana's intention to leave Mexico for Havana about the 24th instant. Mr. Plumb, the American Chargo d'Affaires, had arrived at the capital. The election of Juarez is confirmed. The reforms proposed by the convocatoria are probably defeated.

Our Havana letter is dated October 19. The news items

have already been anticipated by our Gulf cable special despaiches. The Captain General was still chary of allowing telegraphic news to be circulated. A message ing news of Garibaldi's victories in Italy wa published in one of the papers after the Captain Genera had suppressed it, and a searching inquiry was going on for the offending operator who permitted it to go

Chief Justice Chase has notified the counsel of Jeff Davis that he will preside at the trial in November. He will not, however, be able to remain longer than Decem ber, when the United States Supreme Court meets. The erms of the ball bond requires Davis' appearance on

the 25th proximo.

The testimony of the Impeachment Committee is at present in the hands of the government printers, who are sworn to secrecy. Every precaution is taken to prevent the tenor of the evidence becoming public.

The latest returns of the Virginia election report a majority of 1,330 for the Convention and the return of thirteen negroes as delegates. One poll in Richmond was kept open all day yesterday and last night for the

The choicea is rapidly abating at the Philadelphi Navy Yard. There were only two deaths yesterday. The cattle sheds attached to a distillery in Dubuque, Iowa, which had been seized by the revenue offi were destroyed on Wednesday night.

There were nineteen yellow fever interments in New Orleans on Wednesday and two in Mobile vesterday

The Case of Secretary Stanton-Congress and the President.

"On the 21st day of November," said Mr. Speaker Colfax, in his remarkable partisan speech at the Cooper Institute the other evening, "only twenty-nine days more-I count the days, day by day--(cheers)--on the 21st of November the Congress of the United States will again assemble; it will again assume its legis ative authority and power in those halls-(applause)-and when twenty days expire from that time Edwin M. Stan on will go back again into the War Department-(tremen lons and p olonged cheering)-and I can say, in the language of one of Watis' hymns---

Fly swiftly round, ye wheels of time, And speed the welcome day.

This may be considered an official notice from the Speaker of the House of Representaives to Pr. sident Johnson to prepare for what is coming. Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, was some time ago r quested by the President to resign. Mr. Stanton pointedly and posttively declined to do so; whereupon he was d splaced, and General Grant for the t'me being was assigned to the duties of the War Office. The President, if he adopted the alternative of suspension, dil so in order, while ma'ntaining the dignity of his office, to avoid, if possible, a collision with Congress on the Tenure of Office bill." That bill, passed over the President's veto at the last assion of the Thirty-ninth Congress, provides, among other things, "That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, shall bold their offices spectively during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The bill further provides :--

Sen ite." The bill further provides:—

Secros 2.—That when any officer appoin ed as aforesaid, excepting judges of the United Staces Courts, shall, during a recess of the senate, be shown by evidence actisfactory to the President, to be guity of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable or recally dasqualiting to perform its duties, in such officer, and no other, the President may suspend such officer, and configurate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of socn office until the next meeting of the senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate, and in such case it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the tiral day of such next meeting of the senate, to report to the Senate small suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office, and if the Senate shall concur in such suspension and advise and concent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and by and with the advice and connect of the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension such officer, and the powers of the person appointed in his stead shall cesse, and the nature of the functions of his officer, and the powers of the person appointed in his stead shall cesse, and the officer shall during such suspension, belong to the person performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended. Provided, however, that the President, in case he shall become affisied that such suspension and above privided, to revoke such suspension to the Senate, as above privided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

This explains the prediction of Mr. Speaker

This explains the prediction of Mr. Speaker Colfix that twenty days after the meeting of Congress "Edwin M. Stanton will go back again into the War Department." Perhaps he w.il, and perhaps not. What Mr. Johnson proposes to do in the premises we do not know. We understand, however, from parties who profess to know, that Mr. Stanton's case will turn out to be, not a case of suspension, but of removal from office, and that probably within the twenty days aforesaid after the meeting of Congress the name of Stanton's chosen successor will be sent up to the Senate for confirmation; that Mr. Johnson holds the ground that this Tenure of Office bill invades his constitutional rights; that he is, therefore, bound to carry this question, if necessary, to the Supreme Court; that he will, accordingly, if called upon by the Senate to reinstate Mr. Stanton, decline to do so, and in such manner as to compel a submission of the case to said court. Of course, should the decision of the court be against him, he will reinstate Mr. Stanton: but if the line of action indicated has been resolved upon by the Executive, he no doubt has his reasons for believing that this Tenure of Office bill will be pronounced by the court of last resort unconstitutional and void. The Speaker of the House, therefore, in predicting the speedy reinstatement of the dis-

placed Secretary of War, may be counting

Johnson has superseded Stanton with no other purpose than that of depriving him of his salary for a month or two. That would be a small game, indeed. It is much more reasonable to assume that in resolving upon Stanton's displacement he had made up his mind to push this issue with Congress into the Supreme Court, and it is highly probable that to this enter ainment the two houses will be invited.

The Washington newsmongers have been hinting pretty broadly that if the New York November election shall result in a popular verdict like that of Ohio, a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet, including the War Office, may yet be made before the reassembling of Congress but, in any event, the case of Stanton will suffice for an appeal to the Supreme Court, and should Mr. Johnson adhere to this purpose Mr. Colfax's prophecy at least will fail of fulfilment. The impeachment party of the House, meantime, are flourishing their whip over the head of Mr. Johnson; but we guess that they have ceased to frighten him.

Victor Emanuel and the Roman Question It was said of Charles Albert, the father of Victor Emanuel, when te succumbed to the Austrians, that he was incomprehensible, because he did not see his opportunity for liberating and consolidating Italy at that time, or because he had not the courage and skill to lead the Italians to their destiny. The same may be said now of the conduct of his son with regard to the movement for the liberation of Rome. With all the difficulties before him. and not the least of which is that of an exhausted creasury, we still are unable to see why he lets the present opportunity of freeing Rome and unit ng it to his kingdom slip away. He has behind him twenty-six millions of ardent Italian patriots, who on their own soil ought to be equal to any foreign enemy, and he could have, what is of the greatest importance, the sympathy of Europe and America, apart from the ultramontane party. Napoleon and some of the Catholic monarchs. These hostile elements, however, are less powerful than the mass of the people everywhere, who are for the cause of Roman liberty and Italian unity.

Various conjectures are made as to the

motive of Victor Emanuel in sacrificing the cause of Italy at the dictation of Louis Napoleon. A French organ in this city throws out the idea that the I alians are no match for Frenchmen in a war, and that the King of Italy. being conscious of this, wisely yielded to the demands of the Emperor. Such, probably, will be the view taken also by the press of France; for it is just what might be expected from the characteristic vanity of Frenchmen. And it may be so. The King of Italy, though a brave soldier, may have been afraid of the consequences of a war with France. But it is not so with the Italian people. The old Roman fire has been rekindled in their hearts; they feel that they are the descendants of the old mas'ers of the world; and the glories of the post, stimulated by the spirit and intelligence of the present age, inspire them with enthusiaum and wi h confidence in the future. Admitting the military power of France and the bravery of Frenchmen, we still think, as we said before, that twenty-six millions of Italians, united and I d by their government, could not be subjuga'ed on Italian soil. If, therefore, Victor Emanuel has betrayed the cause of Italy and yieldel to French dictation from fear, be has made a great mistake. In opposing the ardent aspirations of his people and the movement to free Rome he may lose control over the revolution, and be and his dynasty may are long be swept away as the consequence of his weakness. Heretofore he wisely placed himself at the head of the movement and became powerful and beloved. He will find it ex remely hazardous to place himself in opposition or to stand still now. But I: may be that be looks to accomplishing the object of free'ng Rome and uniting it with his kingdom through negotiations, through a European Congress, or through ace dental events at no distant day. Possibly this hope may have been held out to him by Napoleon or his allies. But will the people of Rome and Italy want? Can the brakes be put on the revolutionary car for such an indefinite period? Will it not break loose and plunge Laly into a civil as well as a foreign war? We think the King has not well weighed these important considerations. We think he should have led and tempered the movemen'-should have entered Rome and negotiated with Napoleon and the Pope afterward. His timidity emboldened the ultramontane party and the French Emperor. Had he been bold and mide the possession of Rome an accomplished fact, Napoleon might have besitated and both civil and foreign war

been averted. Possibly Victor Emanuel might have been afraid of the revolution to his own dynasty and to monarchical government in general, and be may oppose the Roman and Ita'i in patriots on that ground. Even the crowned heads of Europe, who are his allies and who favor constitutional government under monarchy, may have been afraid of the movement and have advise I him to stem it. The governments of Prossia and England even may fear the republican tendencies of the Italians and of the age. Of course we cannot know yet what influences led Victor Emanuel to take the step he has taken. We can only say his conduct is incomprehensible at present. For the want of boldness and ability he has placed himself in a very d flicult, if not dangerous, situation. This was seen in the trouble he met with in bis Cabinet and in forming a new one. Still, it appears by the news we published yesterday, he has succeeded in bridging over this first difficulty with his own people by constructing a Cabinet with Cialdini at its head. But the end is not yet. The aspirations of the Italians cannot be long suppressed. If the King will not march with them they will leave him behind, wrecked on the shoals of his own weakness and want of foresight. He might control the revolution and establish the monarchy on a liberal basis with a united Italy, but he will not be able long to arrest its progress.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FINANCIER.—We republish to-day some curious testimony taken in June last before the Superior Court in relation to an alleged twenty thousand dollar job in the New York Common Council. It derives fresh interest at this time from the evidence it furnishes of the great financial accomplishments of one of the principal nominees on the Tammany ticket for a prominent and responsible

The radicals have filled the vacancy on the's State ticket occasioned by the declination of Congressman C. T. Hulburd by nominating the present incumbent, General Hillhouse, for the office of Comptroller, and we are informed that General Hillhouse has accepted the nomination. Both parties, therefore, have their full tickets in the field, and both are waking up to something like energy in the campaign. The radicals opened the ball in this city the night before last with the Colfax meeting, and the address of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, branding every democrat as a rebel, shows that the struggle is to be one of great personal bitterness and vindictiveness. The State Committees on both sides are busily at work, and while the radicals are making the greatest noise the democrats are probably effecting the most in the way of quiet and steady organization.

If the same influences prevail in New York as controlled the elections that have already been held, we may predict the defeat of the radical ticket by fifteen or twenty thousand majority. This will be the natural result of the policy of negro supremacy enunciated by the radical Congress and of the arbitrary Excise and Sunday laws enacted by radical State Legislatures. But at the same time the approaching State election will have but little influence upon the future policy of the State. It is looked upon simply as a struggle between two decaying organizations for a bandful of unimportant offices, and whatever may be the result it will not interfere with the great popular movement that will be surely made next year in favor of General Grant for President, outside of all existing party cliques and factions. Il the radicals are besten in November. as they most probably will be, their defeat will be owing to the absurd and arbitrary legislation of their party during their few years of power. If the democratic candidates should be elected it will be no proof of the disposition of the people to trans er the government to the hands of the old copperhead democracy. Whatever may be the termination of the November contest, the movement in favor of General Grant for the next Presidency will sweep asile both victors and vanquished, and will consign all the old political combinations to the tomb. Their labors now will only serve to prolong their existence for a singly year, and then they will be left to resolve themselves into their original elements and to take part for or against the people's candidase, independent and outside of all political parties, organizations, cliques and factions.

The Spanish Revolution The circular despatch addressed by the Spanish government to its foreign diplomatic agents s'ates that the object of the revolution in the late uprising was the destruction of social order and existing policy, including, as social consequences, the constitutional principle, the monarchical principle, the Catholic principle and the dynasty, as symbol and practical application of the whole. Yet what is there in Spain, in whatever is beloved by Spaniards, that is not inseparably bound up with these principles? The national character, historical renown, properly, individual safety, the family-a I these contribute to confer its form and radical ex sence upon this comforting and magnificent whole.

If these are the things which the revolution seeks to overthrow, they must be the principles which the Spani h government upholds. It becomes a simple question then. How can any nation live in the pineteent's century and uphold this unloa of all the elements of power wielded entirely by the unrelenting banl of courch demination? The three p rties in Spain-the ultramontine, the progress at and the moderate-are wat hing every political chance to uphold themselves. The former party represents that bigotry and oppression whose grinding despotism has forced the other two into opposition. It is the party of the clrev par exc fight rather than yield one jot of the civil an hority which long years of political action and careful management have concentrated in their bands.

The interests of the other two parties are band d: but the ralical element, which the progressis, faction represents, is the main one. and as the revolutionary car rolls onward will absorb the conservatives. These, then, are the elements that possess in themselves a first class civil war. Every day the signs are scronger that war must soon break out. Spain, the list European Power to feel liberal influence, will be the last to yield to it, while we believe it will only yield after the bloodlest of revolutions. Italy finds it impossible to raich the proper level of a nationality in the ninet senth century while the clergy hold half the country in mortmain and control the political destinies of the nation. Austria has within a year shown us that she appreciates this truth and makes a movement liberalward. Not so Spain; she clings s ill to the ideas of the fifteenth century, and centres upon them her political existence. It is necessary, therefore, for the liber I party to make their boldest efforts to extricate the State from the hands of the clergy. We shall see enacted over again in old Spain just what we have been looking at for fifty years in Mexico. Spain, relative to Europe, does not bear a dissimilar position to Mexico relative to the United States. Instead of three parties the contest will, like that in Mexico, nar ow down to two; and in liberal and church factions we shall have the same warfare which has marked the attempt of the clergy all over the world to cling to civil power as long as they have a dollar or one man left with which to defend themselves.

Year after year the liberals have been gaining ground, and in proportion as they have hown their power so has the government tried by the severest measures to crush them. It is estimated that no less than ten thousand of the ultra liberals are to-day banished from Spain. while for any one of the liberal chiefs to enter the territory where the governing party can capture him is sure death. Marshal Narvaez, of the monarchical party, is of that type of men whom Spain has made use of in her wholesale slaughter of Spanish American insurgents-men like Calleia in Mexico, Pezuela in Buenos Ayres, Boves and Rosette in Venezuela during the war of colonial independence. Narvaez now proposes to undertake the wholesale slaughter of the insurgents at home after the same method which has shed such lastre upon the arms of Spain elsewhere.

There is no doubt but Spain is to-day trembling on the eve of that change in a liberal direction which is so profoundly agitating the

sued by the government is a proof that the rotten old monarchy feels the pressure. The revolutionists fail, however, to attack in the most vulnerable point. They should aim at the Spanish West Indies. Once old Spain is shorn of these the monarchy must bow to the liberalism that sooner or later will rule the

The Speech of Schuyler Colfax.

People will naturally look into the speech of Mr. Schuyler Colfax, delivered at the Cooper Institute, to find an exposition, or an effort at one, of the purposes and policy of the republican party. But they will look in v in. They will find the man who holds, at the gist of his party, the third office in the government, dealing exclusively with the past in a pretentious oration for the delivery of which there could be neither reason nor excuse, if it was not expected it might tell us things we did not previously know. Mr. Colfax bints that Congress will disapprove of the removal of Mr. Stanton, but aside from that one vague glimpse of future purpose his oration is the thousandfold repetition of expressions of party bitterness, pique, pride and hate. Denunciation of Mr. Johnson is the great staple of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as it has been for two or three years of every triton of the minnows in republican politics. Mr. Johnson became President by the act of Booth : Mr. Johnson scorned Congress: Mr. Johnson pardoned rebels; Mr. Johnson removed Sheridan and Sickles, and so on, with infinite iteration. Is there nothing newer than this in the republican brain? Is there not in the republican party genius enough even to give the old story a new shape, or to put its point with some fresh force? Once, indeed, it seems as if Mr. Colfix would drop rhetoric and argue. He goes over the points of the constitutional amendment—that basis of reconstruction that was satisfactory to the people. He finds that this failed because it was rejected and repudiated by the Southern States, and that thus his party was forced to a new plan. Here he just argues long enough to show that, high as he has arisen in his party, he does not understand the simplest elements of reconstruction. What had the repudiation of the Southern States to do with it? If you heed their repudiation you admit their vitality as S'ates; yet on the very heels of that admission a law is made that denies their vitality. It is time that Mr. Colfax and his party learned that reconstruction is not a matter to be determined between the republican party and the Southern people, but between that puriy and the Northern people. The North is the re l power, and the North is satisfied with the amendment and will not go beyond it; and it is in vain for any pary to pretend that that am indment was overslaughed because the South did not like it. When did the republicans become so considerate of Southern laste? The amendment was laid aside because republicans themselves saw that it did not give them power through nigger supremacy to rule the land indefinitely. Mr. Coltax touches lightly the plans of his party; but he gives involuntarly the explination of one fact in his personal history. He shows us why he d d not control the course of discussion in the House wh n it assumed the form of floree partisan reorimination of the Pre ident. H's present speech shows that he was silent then, because he sympathized with every s ntencoso spoken la vio'a ion of all the decencies of Parliamentary usage.

South American Disturbances.

From all parts of South America we have news of turmoil and bloodshed. In Paraguay we have the allied war and its follies; in Peru another revolution, with the usual going over of troops to the party which can pay them the best. In Chile a preparation to receive old Spain, which, as the mother of all Spanish-American iniquities, goes back to the pandemonium which she created to see if revolutionary fires can smalt out a little more silver. So far as Paraguay is concerned all is well. and the prospects now are that the all'es will anffer the most inglorious defeat. Militare blunders piled mountains high upon an originally bad cause will receive such reward as is due. Brazil, saddled with a debt which may republicanize her, will retire from the field exhausted and disgusted. In fact, if she now gets out of the coates: without a war with her old enemy, the Argentine republic, we shall be much surprised. The old gaucho general, Urqu'za, of Entro Ros, is, as usual, playing his double gam , and is liable at any moment to create a revolution, withdraw the Argentine troops, and, uniting with Paraguay, pounce upon the rear of the Brazilian force with ten thousand man. From the deadly hatred that ex's against Brazil throughout La Plata valley this movement would receive the applause of nine-tenths of the people. It would be. moreover, a very good way for the republican element of eastern Souta America to dispose of the monarchical Power which, backed up by European intrigue, is trying to dominate the whole territory from the Caribbean San to the estuary of La Plata.

Turning to the Spanish war against the west coast we find Admiral Nuñez at Montevideo, making very extensive preparations for a trip in some direction-an town-burning expedition, probably. This time we shall see different work. The Spanish fleet consists of two iron-clads, seven frigates, one steam sloop, one gunboat-mounting in all three hundred and sixty-seven guns and carrying six thousand three hundred and thirty-nine men. Against this force Peru and Caile have one turreted monitor, one iron-clad ship, three corvettes, six steam gunboats-in all ninety-two guns. The latter fleet carries much heavier guns than the former, and Spain may find some as rough work before her as she found in the war of independence against Chile.

The fortifications of Valparaiso, if well manned and directed, should protect the city from another hombardment. There are this teen batteries, mounting Blakeley, Rodman and Armstrong guns of the very heaviest calibre. There are five fifteen-inch Rodmans mounted and five still unmounted. It is the opinion in Peru that the present revolutionary movement there is fomented by Spain, that she may be able to introduce into power the weakest men of the country, thereby creating a government with which she can tamper to break up the coalition against her. Pera withdrawn, Spain hopes to be able to deal easily with Chile.

This war is perfectly ruinous to the whole west coast, and is only a part of the grand European scheme to upset Wes'ern World rewhole of Europe. Every edict or manifesto | publicanism. In this case Spain, slower and

weaker than France and England, clings longer to her part of the contest, because she sees no way of getting out of it with honor. Wherever we look in South America we see no hope of permanent peace until the monarchical element and monarchical influences are disposed of. Brazil must be republicanized. and Spain, France and England be told by the Western World to confine their intrigues to their own side of the water.

A Gold Mine Swindle.

A wail of plucked pigeons comes up from the Granite State. A gold mine operator has carried through successfully in Vermont, right in the centre of Yankeedom, one of the boldest and yet most transparent schemes in the annals of swindling. He announced last year to the worthy burghers of Bennington the astounding discovery of a gold and silver mine on a farm in Rensselaer county, New York. In order to prove his veracity some learned professors, chemists and capitalists accompanied him to this farm and made analyses of specimens he kindly pointed out to them. A company was duly organized, with the clever confidence man as treasurer, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock was disposed of, the money, of course, finding its way into the treasurer's pocket. An assessment amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars more was obtained by him in order to "experiment further before opening the mines," and then this accomplished operator retired perminenly from the scene of his exploits. His receipt for making a gold mine consisted simply in scattering a cart load of quartz and gold on the most convenient rocky formation. There have been many petroleum and gold mine swindles perpetrated in this country before, but this last is one of the boldes and most successful of the kind ever known. Filling a well with a few gallons of petroleum and scattering gold dust on the water or sand of a stream are no more transparent or better known dodges than this last operation in gold and silver mining. The success of the enterprising speculator is an evidence that while there are pigeons to be plucked there will be always found professional artists ready to per-

Mr. Botts Left Out Again.

form the operation.

John Miner Botts, of Virginia, since the day when he attempted to head off John Tyler-te "head him or die"—has been an unfortunate politician. He has, in this late Virginia election, however, if the report be correct, suffered his worst defeat in being defeated in the Culp pper district as a radical candidate for the Reconstruction State Convention. We fear that his fellow radicals of "African descent" have given him the cold shoulder. If so, Mr. Botts would do well to drop the niggers entirely and devote his attention exclusively honce forth to horses.

The Meeting of the Monarchs. The Emperor Francis Joseph is in Paris. On his way from Vienna he had an interview with King William of Prussia at Baden. The iuterview, we are told, was agreeable. Meanwhile we have news from Italy to the effect that the state of affairs there is encouraging in the extreme, although the details, for the present, are not made public. Are we to have a revival of the Holy Alliance? Is it to be a wiser and more generous alliance than that which was organized after the downfall of Napoleon, or is it to be the reverse? A few days, perhaps, will till.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PIER 45 BOILER EXPLOSION,-The Coroner's in quest upon the bodies of the victims of this disas or which was to have been held at the Morgue yesterday, was postponed for two weeks, when it will be held at the Iwenty-eighth precinct station house.

THE GRAND DIVISION SOVS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New York continued in session yesterday. The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:—W. P., Roe. Samuel McKean; G. W. Associate, William G. H. Curtis; Samuel McKean; G. W. Associato, within G. D. Curva Grand Soribe, Scovi D. Foot; Grand Treasurer, C. H Amerman; Grand Chaplain, Rev. P. Stryker; Gran Conductors, Mesars, Lovia A. Farr, J. W. Hobbs, G Scaunci and Isaac M. Lawrence.

THE HOMOSOPATUIC INPIRMARY FOR WOMEN, -A meeting of the friends of this institution, lately transferred fro Washington Heights to the spacious building corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-eighth arect, was held last evening at Dodworth's Studio Building, corner ed Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue. Dr. B. F. Bowers, President of the faculty of the institution, pre-Bowers, President of the faculty of the institution, presided, the audience being composed of professional generation and advocates of the homoopathic theory of practice. A few ladies were also present, as were the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. E. S. Hatfield, Dr. Hastings and others, by whom addresses, urgior speedy subscriptions to the funds necessary to establish the Indireasy upon a sound financial basis, were made. The set addresses of the occasion having been delivered, Dr. S. Guy, treasurer of the lustitution, was called upon for a brief statement of the amount needed, which he set down at from five to six thomsand dollars for the current year. A series of resolutions advocating homoopathy as the only sound system of medical practice, and calling upon the public to support its institutions as represented by the Infirmary for Women, was adopted, after which, the business of the meeting having been exhausted, the audience was dismissed.

Collision in The Bax.—Shortly before six o'clock COLLEGION IN THE BAY. -Shortly before six o'clock

canal boats at the North river, which threatened serious loss of life. A passenger on board one of the Jersey ferry boats states that at the hour mentioned a terrified woman was observed standing on a portion of a causal woman was observed standing on a portion of a canal boat, the débris of which was fleating about in different directions. It appears that a number of canal boats were being towed up the river by a tig steamer, when a large European vessel unfortunately came into collision with the last boat, cutting her in two. Immediately after the said occurrence two bears went to the seene of the accident, and succeeded in taking the woman off the wreck, and dragging a young man out of the water. Later inquiries do not show that any lives have been jost. BROKE His LEG.-Late on Wednesday night, as John

Back his Let.—Late on wednesday night, as John Judge, a laborer, about fifty-five years of age, was attempting to gair, an entrance to his residence in First avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, by climbing uj a laider, he accidently fell and sustained a fractury if the leg. Officer Welsh, of the Niantenth precinct, had the unlucky Judge conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where Warden Brennan took charge of him.

BOARD OF Atour. -For some unexplained reason the Board again failed to cet a quorum together yesterday noon, and adjourned until to-day at noon.

PERSONAL .- Louis Molina, Minister to the United States staying at the Clarendon. The Minister's visit to the metropolis has no official significance.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CHANGES IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT The following order announcing the changes in the Quartermaster's Department since the first mot has Quartermanter: Department provest Lieutenant Colonel T. G. Whytal and brevet Major J. C. Grierson have been muswoyth and of service, the latter to date November 1; brevet Lieutenant Colonei A. W. Wills, ordered to be mustered out on December 31; Major M. J. Ludington brevetted Lieutenant Colonei, and Capitales W. T. Howell and J. H. Belcher brevetted Majors, United States Army; brevot Colonei A. R. Eddy assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia.

Acting Master Joseph Marthon, from command of the Yucca, and waiting orders; Acting Ensign George B. Rice, from the Yucca, and granted leave of absence.

Acting Easign J. H. Bunting, of the Yucca.

Acting Ensign France & Eastman, has been granted